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fluid in opposing relation to said substrate surface; and  
 actuating said thermal inkjet head in a manner sufficient to expel said  
 quantity of fluid onto said substrate surface;  
 whereby said quantity of fluid is deposited on said substrate surface.

Cancel Claim 25.

31. (Amended) A method for introducing a nucleic acid fluid sample to a  
 binding agent, said method comprising:

positioning a thermal inkjet head filled with said nucleic acid fluid sample  
 in opposing relation to a surface of an array, wherein said array comprises a  
 plurality of binding agents stably associated with said surface;

actuating said thermal inkjet head in a manner sufficient to expel a quantity  
 of said fluid sample onto said array surface; and

allowing interaction between said fluid sample and said binding agent.

33. (Amended) The method according to Claim 31, wherein an energy pulse  
 of between 1.5 to 15  $\mu$ J is supplied to the thermal inkjet head to expel the quantity  
 of fluid.

34. (Amended) A method for detecting the presence of a nucleic acid in a  
 fluid sample containing said nucleic acid, said method comprising:

positioning a thermal inkjet head filled with said fluid sample in opposing  
 relation to a surface of an array, wherein said array comprises a plurality of binding  
 agents stably associated with said surface and at least one of said binding agents  
 specifically hybridizes to said nucleic acid;

actuating said thermal inkjet head in a manner sufficient to expel a quantity  
 of said fluid sample onto said array surface; and

detecting the presence of any binding complexes between said at least one  
 binding agent and said nucleic acid on said array surface;

whereby the presence of said analyte in said fluid sample is detected.